

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 850.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

[VOL. XVI.]

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
2000 Acres of LAND;

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkton, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1802.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been committed on the mail, on its passage from Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and a reward of 100 dollars offered by the Postmaster at Frankfort, in behalf of the Postmaster General, for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who perpetrated it. Now be it known that by virtue of the power vested in the Postmaster general by an act of the Congress of the United States, I do hereby confirm and ratify the act of the Postmaster at Frankfort, and do offer an additional reward of 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail at the same time that the offender is apprehended and convicted of the crime, or 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Washington City, November 16 1802.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Macon County, October term 1802.

Samuel Smith, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Simon Kenton and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the order of publication heretofore made in this cause has not been duly published, and the defendant Alexander Scott, still appearing not to be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and still failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the third day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Washington, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teste
Tbo. Marshall Jun. C.M.C.

TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT

WILL BE GIVEN.

TO BE SOLD,
TO the highest bidder, at the house of JOSEPH TILFORD, dec'd, in Lexington, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Also, a Negro Woman to be hired for one year. Cattle will be expected of those who do not hold to the amount of thirty shillings.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 5th of January, if the weather will permit, if not, on the next fair day. Bond with approved security will be required.

JESSE LAMME, Administrator,
December 20th, 1802. 3w

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

A general meeting of the SHARERS will be held at the Library Room, on the first Saturday in January next, to elect five Directors for the ensuing year, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary.

THO: T. BARR, Secy.
Dec. 14, 1802.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,

September Term, 1802.

William Gift, John Kay, executors, and Margaret Gatewood, executrix of Andrew Gatewood deceased;

Complts.

Richard Taylor, executors, & Sarah Beard, William Beard, Joseph Beard, Robert I. Beard, and Charles Megowan neirs & devisees of John Campbell deceased, & James Sullivan & Alexander Robison,

Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert L. Beard, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teste,
THOS. BODLEY, C.L.D.C.

STATE OF KENUCKY.

Washington District Court etc.

September term, 1802.

John Wilkins, Complainant,

Against

John P. Duvall, & Alexander Scott, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the order of publication heretofore made in this cause has not been duly published, and the defendant Alexander Scott, still appearing not to be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and still failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the third day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Washington, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teste
FRANCIS TAYLOR, Clerk.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on Cumberland River, including the Big Eddie Creek on both sides, and adjoining the tract on which the Seat of Justice for Livingston county is established, known by the name of Edville. Also, 1000 acres on Tradewater.

The above lands were entered, surveyed, and patented in the name of Whitehead Coleman, of the Virginia Continental Line, and are said to be of the first quality in that part of the country, both as to soil and situation.—Reference may be had to the office of Col. Richd. C. Anderson, who located and surveyed them.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

* * * If the above lands are not sold before the 1st day of January 1803, they will be leased on certain terms—Apply as above.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, are requested to meet on Wednesday the 20th instant; precisely at ten o'clock A. M.—By order of JAMES CRAWFORD, Ch. P. T. December 13, 1802.

ROUND TEXT COPIES,

May be had at this Office,
Price 2/3.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 21st inst.

A SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 2 1/2 inches high, 12 years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, no brand recollects, with a new saddle and a green saddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups, iron, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same time and place, another

SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trot and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been nicked, half worn saddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the saddles, or TEN DOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and
THOS. CARR.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1802. if

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dr. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due bills.—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their publications, THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove from this state, offers for sale, his tract of

LAND,

Whereon he now lives, containing 700 acres; situate on Dick's river, in Lincoln county, on the road leading from Lexington to the Crab-Orchard, three miles from the latter, well known by the name of the Stone House; an excellent stand for a tavern, having good and convenient buildings for said purpose; a water grist mill and horse mill, both new; with a good distillery. Also, a part of a new discovery of SALT WATER, on another tract of land now occupied.—The first mentioned tract of land has about 100 acres under cultivation, some meadow ground improved, of which the said tract has a considerable proportion. Also 500 acres of LAND, on Station Camp creek, near the Blue Lick. He flatters himself that he will give the greatest bargains that have been sold in the state. Some Negroes, Merchandise, and a small proportion of Cash, will be expected in payment.

DANIEL OWLESLEY

December 1, 1802. *3w

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following

MERCHANDISE,

Viz.

Fine Cloths and Caffimers, Coarse do. and Coatings, Cloth do. at Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, Fullled Stockings and Gloves, Worthed and Cotton Stockings, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fancy Swanflownd, Velvets, Thickfests and Corduroys, Ith Linens and Callicoes, Umbrellas, Blistered Steel, Pennsylvania made Axes and Castings, Madder and Indigo, Coperas and Allum, Mace and Nutmegs, Cinnamon,

Green and Bohea Tea, Pewter and Tin ware, Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippets, White and Coloured furr Trimmings, Lace and Edgings, Slates, Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.
Have just received from Philadelphia,
in addition to their former assort-
ments,

Irish Linen, Worsted Hoses, Coarse Mullins, Muslin Shawls, Black Bombazettes, Hyson and Imperial Teas,

Madeira, Sherry, and London Particular 4-4 proof French Brandy, Mustard in bottles, Alspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Spirits of Turpentine and Turpen-

tine Varnish, Copers and Glue, 1-2 pint and quart Tumblers, 8 to 10 & 10 to 12 Wind Glass, 14 by 14 & 19 by 20 Coach Glass, Gallons, Half-Gallon and Bottles, Quart

Queen's Ware, Dishes assorted, Vegetable and Sauce do. do. Plates assorted, China Cups and Saucers, White and Enamelled Queen's Ware do. assorted, Enamelled Teapots and Sugar Dishes,

Bowls and Mugs, Cotton and Wool Cards assorted, Sheet Copper, Biafs, and Iron, Millington and German Steel, Mill and Crofton Saws.

BOOKS,
Jacob's Law Dictionary, Sheridan's & Entick's Dictionaries, Young's Latin do., Guthrie's Grammar, Ferguson's Astronomy & Lectures, Vatell's Law of Nations, Duncan's Logic, Scott's Leffons, Columbian Orator, American Selection & Preceptor, Gibbon's Surveying, Staunton's Embodiment, Clarke's Homer and Virgil, Greek Testaments, School-masters Assistant, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Country Linens, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, Dec. 10, 1802.

N.B. Have on hand a large quantity of Mixed and Drab Plains, Halfthicks, and Coatings, which will be sold very low by wholesale or retail.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of January, 1803, on the plantation of Charles McKinny deceased, whereon Rainey McKinny now lives, in the county of Mercer.

ONE STUD HORSE,
By the name of Comet, or more generally known by McKinny Road; also

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, HOUSE-HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, NEGROES, FARMING UTENSILS,
And other Articles too tedious to mention.

Twelve months credit will be given, by giving bond and approved security for all sums above twenty shillings. Due attendance will be given, by me,

RAINY MCKINNY, Ex'r.

December 7, 1802. 3p

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, for no person or persons whatsoever, to bargain or contract with Henry Hampton, of Kanawha county, in Virginia, for a tract of Land in Fleming county, state of Kentucky.—Nor for a Bond for a deed of conveyance for said land, which the said Hampton hath from John McCoy; for I do not intend ever to make a title to the said Land, unless the said Hampton, renders me satisfaction for the same. Given under my hand October the 8th, 1802.

JOHN MCCOY.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.

THOMAS PAINE,
To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE THIRD.

To elect, and to reject, is the prerogative of a free people.

Since the establishment of Independence, no period has arrived that so decidedly proves the excellence of the representative system of government, and its superiority over every other, as the time we now live in. Had America been cursed with John Adams's *Hedonistic Monarchy*, or Alexander Hamilton's *Senate of life*, the mult have fought in the doubtful contest of civil war, what the now obtains by the expression of the public will. An appeal to elections decides better than an appeal to the sword.

The reign of terror that raged in America during the latter time of the Washington administration, and the whole of that of Adams, is enveloped in mystery to me. That there were men in the government hostile to the representative system, though it is now their overthrow, was once their boast, and therefore the fact is established against them. But that so large a mass of the people should become the dupes of those who were loading them with taxes, in order to load them with chains, and deprive them of the right of election, can be ascribed only to that species of wildfire rage, lighted up by falsehood, that not only acts without reflection, but is too impulsive to make any.

There is a general and striking difference between the genuine effects of truth itself, and the effects of falsehood believed to be truth. Truth is naturally benign; but falsehood believed to be truth, is always furious. The former delights in serenity, in mild and persuasive, and seeks not the auxiliary aid of invention. The latter sticks at nothing. It has naturally no morals. Every lie is welcome that suits its purpose. It is the innate character of the thing to act in this manner, and the criterion by which it may be known whether in politics or religion. When any thing is attempted to be supported by lying, it is presumptive evidence that the thing so supported is a lie also. The flock on which a lie can be engrained must be of the same species as the graft.

What is to become of the mighty clamor about French invasions, and the cry that our country is in danger, and taxes and armies must be raised to defend it? The danger is fed with the fact that created it; and what is worse of all the money is fled too. It is I only that have committed the hostility of invasion, and all the artillery of pop-guns are prepared for action. Poor fellows, how they foam! They let half their own partisans in laughter; for among ridiculous things nothing is more ridiculous than ridiculous rage. But I hope they will not leave off. I shall lose half my greatness when they cease to lie.

So far as respects myself I have reason to believe and a right to say, that the leaders of the reign of terror in America, and the leaders of the reign of terror in France, during the time of Robespierre, were in character the same four men, or how it is to be accounted for, that I was persecuted by both at the same time.—When I was voted out of the French Convention, the reason assigned for it was, that I was a foreigner. When Robespierre had me seized in the night and imprisoned in the Luxembourg (where I remained eleven months) he assigned no reason for it. But when he proposed bringing me to the tribunal, which was like finding me at once to the scaffold, he then assigned a reason, and the reason was "For the interest of America as well as of France."—*Pour l'intérêt de l'Amérique et au sujet de la France.* The words are in his own hand writing, and reported to the Convention by the committee appointed to examine his papers, and are printed in their report, with this reflection added to them, "Why Thomas Paine more than another? because he contributed to the liberty of both worlds."

There must have been a coalition in ferment, if not in fact, between the terrorists of America and the terrorists of France, and Robespierre must have known it, or he could not have had the idea of putting America into the bill of accusation against me. Yes, these men, these terrorists of the new world, who were waiting in the devotion of their hearts for the joyful news of my destruction, are the same banditti who are now so bewitching in all the hackneyed language of backslidden hypocrisy, about humanity, and piety, and often about something they call infidelity, and they finish with the chorus of *cruelty*, and *scryfice* him. I am become to famous among them that they cannot eat or drink without me. I serve them as a drinking-dish, and they cannot make up a sufficient list, if I am not in it.

But there is one still, and that the chief of all, they have not yet presented on the table, and it is fitting they should. They have not yet accused *Discontent of infidelity*; yet, according to their abysmal pieties, lie must be as bad as Thomas Paine; for he has protected him in all his dangers, parsoned him in all his ways, and exalted him as far by bringing him in liberty and in health to the promised land. This is more than the did by the Jews, the chosen people, that they tell us the brought out of the land of Egypt and out of the bonds of bondage; for they all died in the wilderness and Moses too.

I was one of the nine members that composed the first committee of Constitution. Six of them have survived. Seyes and myself have survived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending. The other survivor joined Robespierre and signed with him the warrant for my arrestation. After the fall of Robespierre he was seized and imprisoned in his turn and sentenced to transportation. He has since apologized to me for having signed the warrant, by saying he felt himself in danger, and was obliged to do it.

Heralta Schelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferson, and a good patriot, was my *supplier* as member of the committee of constitution, that is he was to supply my place, if I had not accepted or had resigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was imprisoned in the Luxembourg with me, was taken to the Tribunal and the Guillotine, and I, his principal was left.

There were two foreigners in the convention, Anarcharis Cloots and myself. We were both put out of the Convention by the same vote, arrested by the same order, and carried to prison together the same night. He was taken to the Guillotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to prison.

Joseph Lebon, one of the vilest characters that ever existed, and who made the streets of Arras run with blood, was my suppliant as member of the Convention for the department of the *Pas de Calais*. When I was put out of the Convention he came and took my place. When I was liberated from prison, and voted again into the Convention, he was sent to the same prison and took my place there, and he went to the guillotine instead of me. He supplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and fifty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them Guillotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious and has all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall; so that when it was open the infide of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three comrades, fellow prisoners with me, Joseph Vanhulles, of Bruges, since president of the Municipality of that town, Michael Robbins, and Bastini of Lorraine.

When persons by seors and by hundreds were to be taken out of prison for the Guillotine, it was always done in the night, and those who performed that office, had a private mark or signal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put on when the door was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the infide when we that it at night, and the destroying angel railed by it. A few days after this Robespierre fell, and Mr. Monroe arrived and reclamed me, and invited me to his house.

During the whole of my imprisonment, prior to the fall of Robespierre, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty-four hours, and my mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim me, but without success. There was no party among them with respect to me. My only hope then relied on the government of America that it would remember me. But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man it be placed, has neither feeling nor sense of honor. The letter of Mr. Jefferson has served to wipe away the reproach and done justice to the maf's of the people of America.

When a party was forming in the latter end of seventy-seven and beginning of seventy-eight, of which John Adams was one, to remove Mr. Washington from the command of the army on the complaint that he did nothing, I wrote the fifth number of the Crisis, and published it in Lancaster, [Congress being then at Yorktown in Pennsylvania] to ward off that meditated blow; for though I well knew the black times of seventy-six, was the natural consequence of his want of military judgment in the choice of positions into which the army was put about New-York and Jersey, I could see no possible advantage, and nothing but mischief, that could arise by disuniting the army into parties, which would have been the case, had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a sarcastic genius joined a great fund of military knowledge, was perfectly right when he said, "We have no business on Islands, and in the bottom of Bays, where the enemy by the aid of its ships, can bring its whole force against a part of ours and shut it up." This has like to have been the case at New-York, and was the case at Fort Washington, and would have been the case at Fort Lee if General Greene had not moved instantly off on the first news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Washington when he was attacked, and made the best that could be made, of a series of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left me to perish when I was in prison. But as I told him of it in his life time, I should not now bring it up, if the ignorant impertinence of some of the federal papers, who are pushing Mr. Washington forward as their talking-horse, did not make it necessary.

That gentleman did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honor, than I did mine, and the one part was then as necessary as the other. He accepted as a present (though he was already rich) a hundred thousand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy six foot of earth in France, I wish, for his own reputation, he had acted with more justice. But it was always known of Mr. Washington, by those who best knew him, that he was of such an icy and death like constitution, that he neither loved his friends nor hated his enemies. But be this as it may, I see no reason that a difference between Mr. Washington and me, should be made a theme of discord with other people. There are those who may see merit in both, without making themselves partisans of either, and with this reflection I close the subject.

As to the hypocritical abuse thrown out by the federalists on other subjects, I recommend to them the observance of a commandment that existed before either Christian or Jew existed.

"Thou shalt make a covenant with thy furies.
With thine eye, that it beholds no evil.
With thine ear, that it hears no evil.
With thy tongue, that it speaks no evil.
With thy hands, that they commit no evil."

If the federalists will follow this commandment, they will leave off lying.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel,
November 26, 1804.

For the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THOMAS PAINE.

This celebrated man has lately returned to America, and has met with the fate of all the patriots and reformers that have gone before him. His character has been attacked, his reputation traduced and every transgression of his life rancored which malice could come at, to furnish food for the tongue of calumny. Unable to combat his principles with incels, his political opponents load his reputation with opprobrium—as if the follies or frailties of human nature could tarnish his principles, or fully our immortal revolution, which his masterly pen so eminently contributed to establish." For this reason Hampden was a rascal, Sidney a traitor, our immortal Franklin a hoary headed hypocrite, and Jefferson himself is now an "atheist," an "incendiary," and a fornicator. Go through the long list of patriots, ancient and modern; and if we believe the parasites of power, not one possessed a single virtue, and all were compounds of the greatest vices which could disgrace human nature.

"No might nor greatness in mortality.
Can confine 'scape a black wounding calamity.
The whitest virtue strikes. What king to bring
Can tie the gall up in the flanderous tongue?"

But this more particularly has been the lot of Paine. His early and continued exertions in the cause of America,—the influence which his writings had in the most trying periods of our revolution,—in those times which tried men's souls,—when the wifel doubted the result, and the bravest trembled with fear,—the conspicuous part which he afterwards acted upon the theatre of France and England:—all these causes have excited against him the peculiar venom of party. To whatever part of the world his name has extended, his pretended crimes have gone alto. He has been the

"greatest viper nature ever made."

No confidence has he not violated; no crime has he not committed. And where can be the wonder? Those whom he made tremble on their thrones, those who felt that his writings were powerful enemies to their places and persons,—could pursue no better mode to secure themselves, than by hiring venal pens to destroy his popularity by the destruction of his reputation. Hence it is, that unfounded stories have been every where circulated against his character, until in the opinion of even good men it has "become as black as if beinaread with hell."

In America his services were so fresh in the recollection of the people, that his character was for a long time shielded from the assaults of malevolence. Except with tories alone, it was considered to be without a blot; as pure and unpotted; and allowing for the infirmities of human nature, as were from imperfection. But after his voyage to England, the dangerous tales related of him by those who had raised their swords against us, and by the hirelings of the British court reached this country. They were repeated with such barefaced impudence here, and with such confidence, that they began to be believed. Paine had not the opportunity of contradiction; and indeed, he been here their number would have

put it out of his power. Those flanders too were countenanced by influential charactors in the government,—many of whom had departed from the revolutionary principles which Paine had cherished, and were desirous that they should become unfashionable. They knew that the recurrence to the whig principles, which the people has since made, would be destructive to their power, and they were willing to put the finger of infamy at their most "fueful" defender."

His late arrival then must alarm them. They know that the people yet remain firm to the principles of Common Sense; that Paine is superior to an host of afflants, that his pen is powerful, that it has set nations in a flame; that it lights upon every subject which it touches, and forces conviction upon every mind. From experience they could determine upon the most politic course to pursue, and it has been pursued from one end of the continent to the other. They raised the floodgates of flander, and poured up on him a copious stream of abuse. The stream yet flows, and we know not when or where it will end. They now circulate every story they can come at, whether *Tory* or *British*. They misrepresent, they distort; they interpret truths with falsehood; publish partial statements, and statements without the necessary explanations; and thus impose upon the credulous, and uninformed. One infiance has occurred lately; a partial statement has been published from an abandoned tory paper, without the necessary explanation.—If the gentlemen who published it have candour, they will defer to it corrected.—And the correction becomes the more necessary, because that statement contains an indirect attack also upon the present administration. They say they are uninfluenced by party; but their conduct does not favor the assertion; and time only can satisfy the public respecting it. An extract from an Eastern paper will accompany this, and set the whole affair right.

Let it not here be underloofed that the author intends either to fandion every part of Mr. Paine's conduct, or adopt all his opinions. He would not speak this of any man existing. He thinks for himself, and can safely say, his mind was not run in another's mould. He would only palliate them, and urge the right which every man has to think for himself. He thinks the affair which has been published, has a direct tendency to give an improper bias to the public mind; and the high duty which he owes to truth, and the gratitude which he feels towards one of our first revolutionary characters, will not permit him to be silent.

What though Mr. Paine has attacked the holy Scriptures, the charity taught in these sacred writings, instructs us to ascribe his conduct to the best, instead of the worst of motives. He differs from you and me upon this subject, but he exercises a constitutional right; and who dare be so impious as to interfere between Paine and his God?—What the he attacked General Washington? Here his rights were the same; and the same heaven-born charity points to the same conduct. The circumstances of the times in which it was written, should induce us to palliate or pardon, if we cannot wholly excuse or justify it. Paine had been perfecuted, imprisoned, confined in walls which contained villainy and disease; the most abandoned of the species had marked him out for the engine of death; and motives of policy had alone prevented the executive, from claiming him as an American citizen. Paine, irritated by misfortune; foored by disappointment; thinking his great revolutionary services entitled him to another return, and questioning the propriety of sacrificing all principles of gratitude on the shrine of national policy,—in one unfortunate moment of vexation and passion, wrote and forwarded the letter, which we are told is to damn his reputation for ever.—Let us here enquire how many of us would have displayed more temper? Experience answers but few. Let us reflect that General Washington with all his great qualities, was but a man, and as such subject to frailties, imperfections and all the infirmities of that being. The Scriptures justify the doctrine. Washington may have erred—it is probable, because he was a man. And let us also reflect, that the suffre of his qualities were such, that we could not perceive, and that we are all so partial to his memory, as to forget he had any errors.

A WHIG.

The following is referred to by the Whig.
FROM THE

LITERARY ADVERTISER.
OF MR. PAINE.

The Washington Federalist contains an attack, the most malicious and invidious, upon this distinguished and deserving revolutionary patriot. In order to warp the understandings

and prejudice, the passions of those of our countrymen, who were not born at that time, or whose recollections do not reach back to the event, it has copied the proceedings of the congress of 1779, respecting a transaction, which, when fully investigated, reflects the highest honor upon the patriotism and fidelity of Mr. Thomas Paine, instead of involving him in the odium attempted to be excited; nothing can equal the base disingenuousness of this attack, but the blackness of the ingratitude which dictated its publication, at the moment of Mr. Paine's return to the country that owes him so much, where every patriot heart ought to exult for the health and the safety of this veteran whose history is interwoven with two important revolutions, and an attempt at the third. The purport of the extract above mentioned appears to be, that in the month of January 1779, Mr. Paine wrote, and published a series of letters under the signature of "Common Sense, or Mr. Deane's affairs," in which he states that "the supplies which he, (Mr. Deane) was pompously plumed himself upon, were promised and engaged, and that, as a present, before he even arrived in France." That the fact stated caused alarm in the French minister, Sieur Gerard, and re lentment on the part of Mr. Deane's friends in Congress, and a resolution was proposed dismissing Mr. Paine from the office of Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and that he resigned the said office. These facts, to a person unacquainted with the secret history of the first years of our revolution, and with the subsequent events which related to Mr. Paine, would undoubtedly leave unfavorable impressions on the mind of the reader. Those events the editors of the Washington Federalist were acquainted with, therefore what we attribute to ignorance, misrepresentation, is the principal feature in their communication.—The plain story is this:—Prior to the alliance of France with the United States, and before an open rupture took place between France and England, the court of France gave a credit to the United States, of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, in clothing and military stores, which arrived in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine, at Boston, but withheld the transaction not to be made public, and to give it the air of a mercantile business, desired to have a few hogsheads of tobacco deposited at Cape Francois. Silas Deane who afterwards went to France, took advantage of this circumstance, and in concert with Beaumarchais of Paris, and some others, made a demand upon Congress for the whole sum, as a mercantile transaction negotiated by themselves. Mr. Thomas Paine, who was at that time Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and in possession of papers of the Secret Committee of Congress, knew that the supplies sent were a present, but was enjoined, not to speak of it as a gift from the court of France. He took up the subject in a series of papers signed "Common Sense or Mr. Deane's affairs," to prevent the fraud, and effectually did so. Every word that Mr. Paine wrote on the subject was true, but to justify himself with documents in his possession, would be to expose the situation of France to Great Britain; he therefore quietly submitted to become a patriotic sacrifice for the public good.

When a rupture had taken place between France and England, the impious circumstances which had imposed so long and so painful silence upon Mr. Paine, ceased to operate. He was enabled to appear in the genuine lustre of his character; he invited investigation, and received the reward, not only of the approbation of his compatriots, but the particular esteem of the first characters of the revolution. Gen. Washington's letter alone, of the 10th of Sept. 1783, would be a sufficient evidence that all unfavorable impressions were removed—but stronger proof than even that exists of the very high estimation in which the talents, services, and FIDELITY of Mr. Paine were held by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which voted him a compensation of five hundred pounds for his unfulfilled services, & on the 3d day of Oct. 1783, the congress of the United States presented him, as a reward for his early and eminent services and his FIDELITY, with the sum of three thousand dollars.

The resolutions by which this grant was made, were to wipe away any effect that might remain, from those of 1779, which had been governed by policy and the impulse of resentment.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away or was stolen from the railing at Mr. Peter January's in this place on the night of the 26th inst.

A SORRY HORSE,

about fourteen hands high, well made, black face and rather flat, about four or five years old, trots and canters well, flood all round, short tail which he carries well, is remarkable spirited, no brand re-collected, with a new handsome double skirted saddle, blue cloth with two rows of red trimming, leather surcingles and plated stirrup irons, also a plated curb bridle tolerably new reined with black leather and morocco bow band.

I will give five dollars reward to any person who will deliver the said HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, to Mr. Robt. Bradley, or cap. John Postlethwait of this place, or to Hubbard Taylor of Clarke county and reasonable charges paid.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Lexington, 28th Dec. 1802.

Lexington, December 28.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Mann Saiterwhite to Miss Charlotte Abby, both of Fayette county.

On Friday last, the General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned without day. During their session the following laws were passed.

An act to divide this state into congressional districts.

Providing for the opening of a road from Mount Sterling or Paris to Big Sandy river.

For the relief of Joseph McEntuck.

For the relief of John Bland.

For the benefit of Zachariah Price.

To amend the several acts prescribing the mode of obtaining writs of *cetiorari*, and for other purposes.

Legalizing the proceedings of Boone county court, and altering the court day thereof. Erecting the county of Wayne into an election precinct.

To repeal an act, entitled an act allowing mills to be built on Main lickin under certain restrictions.

For the benefit of the heirs of Solomon Davis, deceased.

For the benefit of Hendley Russell.

For the relief of Samuel Todd's heirs.

Concerning the town of Cynthia.

Authorizing commissioners to fell part of the land of which John Elliott died seized and possessed.

To amend the act, entitled "An act for altering the time of holding courts in this commonwealth," so far as relates to the county of Franklin.

For the relief of the sheriff of Livingston county.

Authorizing the payment of a certain detachment of militia.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to vest certain lands in trustees for the purpose of an academy in the county of Franklin."

Legalizing the proceedings of the county courts of Nelson and Montgomery.

An act to amend the act concerning Phillips and Samuel Caldwell.

For the benefit of John Metcalf.

To vest a part of the land of which Bracken Owens died seized, in trustees of the town of Shelbyville, for the benefit of his representatives.

To amend the act to reduce into one the several acts concerning mill dams and other obstructions in water courses.

To amend the several acts concerning the town of Louisville.

To reduce into one the several acts concerning Bardstown, in Nelson county.

Establishing inspections of cotton.

To establish circuit courts.

For the appointment of commissioners to convey certain tracts of land to the heirs & legatees of Matthews Flournoy, deceased.

To reduce into one the several acts respecting the town of Frankfort.

To incorporate the Kentucky insurance company.

To amend an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, mulattoes and Indians.

To amend an act, entitled an act establishing fundy impositions of flour, hemp and tobacco.

To amend the several acts concerning the navigation of the South and Stoner's fork of Licking.

To legalize the proceedings of the county court of Muhlenberg county.

For the benefit of the heirs and devisees of Robert Patterson, deceased.

For opening a road from Greenbush to the Tennessee state line, and for other purposes.

To amend an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts for the better regulating and collecting certain officer's fees.

To amend the act, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of certain certificates.

Providing for the collection of surveyors' fees in certain cases, and appointing trustees to the Somerset academy.

For the relief of Agnes Summers, widow of John Summers, deceased.

For the relief of John Campbell.

For the relief of R. T. Turner.

For the relief Henry Brock.

For discharging of folk debts and folk springs.

Concerning the seat of Justice in Nicholas county.

To reduce into one the several acts concerning the turnpike and wildernsc's road. (To be in force as soon as the present keeper is out of office.)

Authorizing the trustees of Lexington to levy and collect money for certain purposes.

Allowing compensation to justices of the county courts within this commonwealth for their services.

Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to settle the claims of the creditors of Jacob Myers, deceased.

To amend an act, entitled "An act directing the mode of revising the criminal command law, and providing for the appointment of revisors."

For the relief of William Lewis, sheriff of Jessamine county.

Providing for the flooring of the register's and treasurer's offices.

For establishing the seat of Justice for the county of Bracken.

To suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies of the people.

To provide for opening a road from Richmon in Madison county, to Goose creek salt-

works, and from Pulaski to the salt works, and to Outlays.

For the relief of settlers of this commonwealth in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled "An act admitting the number of juries of the peace in the several counties within this commonwealth."

To repeal an act entitled "An act concerning the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee."

Providing for the transmission of bills of certain certificates to the register's office.

Concerning prison breaking in this commonwealth.

For the benefit of John Jameson's heirs.

Reflecting the costs arising in the prosecution of Elijah Craig.

Directing in what manner the trustees of the Transylvania university may move against delinquent surveyors.

Authorizing mills to be built on the Beech fork of Salt river, and for other purposes.

Concerning executions.

Concerning the title papers to lands in the forks of Big Sandy river.

Amending certain penal laws, and making further provisions for the regulation of the penitentiary.

In addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

Reflecting the sales of non-residents lands.

Reflecting the sales of lands for the non-payment of taxes.

Concerning clerks.

For the relief Walter Brashears and others.

To amend the act to establish circuit courts.

Authorizing the governor to issue writs of election in certain cases.

Altering the time of holding courts in the county of Shelby and Henry.

Concerning writs of error in certain counties.

For the appropriation of money.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the county court of Franklin to erect a court house on the public square, and to use the public jail in said town, under certain conditions.

Instructing members of congress to endeavor to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian titles to land within this commonwealth.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the GOVERNOR and SENATE.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John Coburn, Buckner Thrifton, Samuel McDowell, Stephen Ormby, James G. Hunter, John Allen, Ninian Edwards, Christopher Greenup, Allen M. Wadsworth.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

Adair—Robert Jenkins, William Bryant, Barron—Havilah Crump, John Garrette, Bonham—James Brown, Charles Smith, Bullitt—William Pope, Bazil Crow, Campbell—Washington Berry, Jacob Hough, Christian—Samuel Hudlin, James Wilson, Cumberland—Moses Knipperclay, Thomas T. Lowrey, Clarke—Robert Clarke Sen., Hubbard Taylor, Fayette—Thomas Lewis, Robert Todd, Fleming—George Stockdon Sen., Robert Worlton.

Franklin—John Logan, Nathl. Richardson, Greene—Jonathan Cowherd, John Chandler, Garrard—Benjamin Perkins, James Burford, Hardin—Sam'l Hiner, William Muntford, Henry—William Jones, William Butler, Harrison—Hugh Major, John W. Hill, Johnson—John Thompson, Henry C. Churchill, Jessamine—George Walker, Richard Young, Lincoln—Wm. Montgomery, Nathan Fulton, Livingston—David Caldwell, Wm. H. Price, Logan—Reuben Ewing, William Reading, Mason—Henry Lee, Miller W. Conway, Madison—Thomas Clay, Robert Roden, Muhlenberg—Wm. Worthington, Wm. Bell, Mercer—Geo Thompson, Jeremiah Brister, Montgomery—James French, Thomas Moultrie, Nelson—James Steamer, Atkinson Hill, Ohio—Benjamin Field, Johnn Clegg, Polk—John Smith, John Prather, Scott—John Payne, Cary L. Clarke, Shelby—Arthur M. Gaughan, Wm. Roberts, Warren—John Card, Burwell Jackson, Washington—Henry Smock, John Helm, Woolford—John Watkins, William Steck.

The 6th inst. was the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress. On the 7th a quorum of the house of representatives was formed. Twelve Senators only, had appeared on the 6th, and was not known when a quorum of that house would be formed.

The complexion of European politics strongly tend to confirm the predictions of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon, would not be permanent.

The protracted negotiations at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the Preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the definitive treaty, bespeak in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally completed with, it will not be without the most painful reluctance.

For the relief of William Lewis, sheriff of Jessamine county.

Providing for the flooring of the register's and treasurer's offices.

For establishing the seat of Justice for the county of Bracken.

To suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies of the people.

To provide for opening a road from Richmon in Madison county, to Goose creek salt-

NOTICE.
AN ELECTION for Seven Trustees for the town of Lexington, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town, on Saturday, the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Chm.

December 9th 1802.

W. MACBEAN,
Wishes to inform his fellow citizens, that he declines being a candidate, at the next election for trustee of the town of Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Have just received on consignment, a quantity of

WINE, RUM, & FISH OIL,

Which they will sell on a moderate ad-

dition for CASH only.

They have also on hand

SPANISH ACID, by the quart or cask.

And expect by the first arrivals to receive

SUPERFINE CLOTHES, BLAN-

KETS & other woollens, SPA-

NISH and FRENCH

INDIGO.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

I FOREW^RIN all persons, from purchasing or taking any affidavit by deed or any other way from Lewis Craig, for a tract of land, or any part thereof, on which I live in Jessamine county, on the South fork of Clear creek, which land I purchased from him, and he the said Craig is bound to me for the same, and I am ready at any time to comply with my part of the contract.

THOMAS WILSON.

December 25th, 1802.

NOTICE,
That I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on the 20th day of January, next if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the beginning corner of a fury made for Christopher Clark, on Green creek, Bourbon county, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry: "June 26, 1780, Christopher Clark, affigee of James Parberry, enters a pre-empt warrant of 1000 acres, on Green creek, to join James Parberry, affigee of Bottom Hill settlement on the West, and to run up the said creek on both sides, two thirds for length, and out for quantity, and to do such other things as I may think necessary, and according to law.

JULIUS CLARKSON.

Dec. 2d, 1802.

WHEREAS my wife Eleanor Hinds, has left my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HINDS.

December 2d 1802.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

Have just received, and are now opening
A Large and compleat assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

Queens', China & Glass Ware,

& Window Glass;

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for CASH IN HAND.

Lexington, November 17, 1802.

At a court of Quarter Sessions, held for Woodford county, the 1st day of November 1802.

Joseph Edwards, complainant, IN
against Philip Thorman, defendant, CERT.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and to appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively; another posted at the front door of the court house in this county, and a third published at the door of Hillsborough meeting house, on Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A copy)

G. BROOKE, C. C.

Several advertisements &c. are
now invited for want of room, & will
be printed in our next.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE PRISONER.

SILENT I sit within this cell,
Silent I shed the piteous tear,
To the cold stones my griefs I tell;
Which soon alas, must be my bier.

No distant hope to cheer my soul,
No loving friend to sooth my griefs,
These cursed chains my hands controul,
And cast away each kind relief.

Here deep within these dark confines
No glimpse of cheering light I see,
The glorious sun resplendent shines
On ev'ry other wretch but me,

Grim spectres sweep the horrid gloom,
Griet waves his bane on ev'ry breath,
Soon I shall meet the friendly comb,
Within the welcome arms of death.

Nature must sink with gris oppress'd,
This horrid darkness fades awry,
Soon I shall taste eternal rest,
Within the realms of boundless day.

When haughty tyrants with'nd ev'ry law,
And rul'd with arbitrary laws,
'Twas I alone with courage brav,
Asserted freedom's glorious cause.

For this I suffer in this place,
For this I wear these wretched chains,
E'en now the proud despotic race
Exults in all my recking pains.

Is there a God above the stars?
And that there is, all nature cries;
This compensates for all my care,
I'll find redress above skies.

Faint from his lips chev words he said,
Faintly he tisht his griefs away,
He fukn up his wretched bed
He rote to everlasting day.

AN EPISTOLE.

A concealed colonel of cavalry, complained that from the ignorance of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. "I am" said he, "my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own corse, and your own TRUMPERET;" added a witty lady.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to secure copies of the new edition, may be supplied by this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. having his day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN JORDAN JUN. or Andrew L. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has

A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.

TAKI NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM SPEERS, said to be from the county of Pulaski, came to my house on the 24th of November last, and by intimation in private, to a Negroman or wine, induced said negro, to go from my possession for six days, during which time, he, said Speers, kept in the neighborhood, where said negro concealed himself, in order to get the negro away; the inducements offered to the negro were, that he would be free at the expiration of four years, and give him twenty dollars. To prevent any further injustice, I will handomely reward any person who will apprehend said Speers, and put him in Lexington jail, so that he may be dealt with according as the law may direct.

JOSEPH FRAZER.

December 10th, 1802. #2w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, the KENTUCKY ALMANAC for 1803; Containing—besides the usual calculations, a variety of enteraining and pleat pieces in prose and verse—valuable recipes, &c. Also a List of Roads, very useful to the purchaser.

They may be had at the following prices.

By the year, \$2.
By the dozen, 1 dollar.
Single, 12 1/2 cents.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,
a very general assortment of

18 MERCANDIZE,
Consisting of
Dry Goods;
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware, and
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual
low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN &
LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity
of the Coarlest kind of Tow LINEN.
September 2, 1802.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening,
a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Caffinners,
Swadlions,

Striped and plain Coatings,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Fancy and Constitution Cords,

Velvets and Thickflets,

Camblets,

Wildborders,

Moresens, Jones's and Durants,

Callimaces,

Bombazens and Bombazets,

Checks and Cotton Stripes,

Jeans and Fustians,

Boglepers,

Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,

Gingham,

Dimities,

Vertailes Veling,

Mantua, Lutefrings, Tassettes, Sen-

chews, Sattins and Pelongs:

Perfians,

Chinzies and Callicoes,

Cambricks,

Cambriks, Jacconet, Lappet and Book

Mullins,

Do. do. do. do. Tambord do.

Jacconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs,

Do. Borderd Shawls,

Bandana, India, Pulicat, Romall & Bar-

celona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,

Cotton do.

Combed Romall Handkerchiefs

Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Coarfe Mullins,

Silk and Cotton Hofs,

Ribbands.

Gloves,

Laces and Edgings,

Sewing Silks, Thread and Tapes,

Turkey Red,

Groceries,

Stationary,

Hardware,

Cutlery and Saddlery,

Queens and Glafs wares,

6d. 8d. rod. and 2od. Nails and Brads,

Califgs.

All of which they are determined to

sell at the most reduced prices for CASH,

COUNTRY LINEN & HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JOR-

DAN JUN. & CO. or JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Jux. either by bond, note or book ac-

count, are requested to come and pay off

the same, as 'tis not reasonable further

indulgence shoud be given.

July 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

The highest price given for

MERCHANDISE HEMP,

At the Store of

Walker Baylor & Son,

Opposite the Market house,

In addition to the present extensive

assortment, expect to receive a large supply of

Blankets & other Fall Goods,

Red & White Clover Seeds.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Lexington, September 16, 1802.

Lexington, December 13, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

The well known Plantation near Millersburg, called

THE IRISH STATION.

THERE is one hundred and ten acres of cleared Land, well watered with several standing springs.—There are five tenements on it, one of which is a new framed building, standing on the road side, adjacent to which are a kitchen, smoke-house and stables, rendering it convenient for a Public house; which in point of stand, may be considered as good as any country stand for a tavern in the state.

Possession may be had at a reasonable price, with about 300 barrels of CORN, cribbed near the house.

For terms, apply to THOMAS D. OWINGS in Lexington, or BENEDICT VAN PRADELLUS, at Pieron's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Frankfort.

A copy, * Teste Will. Irvine, c.m.c.

ENTERTAINMENT,
Sign of the Buffalo.

9 JOHN DOWNING.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious framed house lately occupied by Mrs. McNair, on Main-street opposite the Court-house; where he is furnished with convenient rooms, good beds, and a large stable with separate stalls for the accommodation of travellers. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make their situation agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

NOTICE

18

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighbourhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that excepting the fees of the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court, and the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 15th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Bellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a

large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,

and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.

Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITYED

LAND, lying on the head of the river, and

very good soil, the title clear of every

Kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but can

be easily improved; A liberal credit will be given

for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-

ceived in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to M. Cochrane & Thurlby, merchants of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801. djj

BRUSH MAKING.

18 Eighteen Pence per pound, will be given for

COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES

by the subscriber, who will in the course of a short time, have all kinds of

B R U S H E S

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and will warrant them as good, if not superior to any brought or imported here. He hopes the people of this state, will pay some attention to saving them, or have it done by their domestics, in order to encourage manufacturers in their own country, particularly as they are an article fit for sale.

They will answer as well taken off after the hog is scalded, as before, and those of a hog one year old will do, that is, all that are brittle, short and long—I will take them uncombed, the price agreeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAT, Brush Maker.

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street of Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE MAIL from this place to Breck-
epridge Court-House, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Orleans, &c. was this morning forcibly taken from the rider, together with his great-coat and post-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Middle-
burgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above re-ward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P.M. Frankfort K.

In behalf of the Post-Master-General.

Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

Madison County et al.

June Court 1802.

John White, complainant,

Against

William Weather, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Weather, having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of complaint; and that a copy of this order be published for two months in the Kentucky Gazette, another set up at the court-house door, and a third published at the Stone Meeting-house some Sunday after divine service.

A copy, * Teste Will. Irvine, c.m.c.

2

November 30th 1802. *4w

N. B. Soap and Candles, exchanged for good wood Ashes, Tallow, Rosin, Lord or Grease.

For sale—Ree's edition of Chambers's Dictionary, 5 vols. folio. Also—Buffon's Natural History.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia,

And are now opening at their Store, in Lexington,

on Main street, opposite the Public Square,

A Large Elegant Assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths,

Caffinners and Swadlions,

Striped, Plain, Blue, Drab Brown, and

Mixed Coatings,

Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,

Kn'd Cottons and Halshticks,

Flannel and Baize,

Fancy Cord, Velvets,

Thickflets, Corduroys,

Camblets, Moreens,

Joan's Spinning, Durants,

Plain and Striped Calimancos,

Bombazets and Wileborees,

Nankeens,

Gingham, Dimities,

Marielettes,

Book, Jaconet, Lappet, Tambord and

Plain Mullins,

India do.

Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handker-

chiefs,

Calicoes and Chintzes,

Irish Linens,

Platillas and Brown Holland,

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hote,

Lutefrings, Sephaws, and Pelegons;

Striped and Plain Sattins,

India Persian,

Diaper Table-cloths,

Marielettes Coverlets,

Whi and Colour'd Thread,

Turkey Yarn,

Umbrellas,

A General Assortment of Saddlery,

China, Queen's, Glafs and Hard Wares;

Cotton and Wool Cards,

London Pewter.

A variety of Books, amongst which are

a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hyfon,

Green,

Souchong, and

Bohea,

Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate,

Pepper, Alpice, Ginger, Coperas, Mad-

der, Allum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and

Indigo,

Notmags and Cinnamon,

Log-wood, Red-wood and Fustick,

Brimstone, Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

They also keep a general supply of

Cut & Hammered Nails & Sprigs of

every description. Bar-Iron, Crowley &

& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Sals and

Castings.

All of the above Goods being pur-

chased on the lowest terms, will be sold

by wholesale or retail, at low, or lower

prices, than any heretofore exposed

for sale in this state.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

The Annual Meeting of the

KENTUCKY INSURANCE

COMPANY,

WILL be held at their office in Lex-

ington, on Saturday the 10th day of Janu-

ary next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the

purpose of electing a President and four

directors for the year ensuing.

By order of the President,

W. MACBEAN, Clerk.

30 Nov. 1802.

KENTUCKY SOAP, & CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform

his friends and the public, that he has el-

lished his manufactory in the above

line in Lexington, where all orders for

exportation or home consumption, will be thankfully received and executed with

punctuality and dispatch.

EBENZER TIPPING.

N.B. British Hard White Soap,

do. do. Yellow do.

Scented Windsor do.

do. Wash. Balls.

Mould Candles,

Dipped do.

November 30th 1802. *4w

N.